[illegible] between Socialism and the Socialists. While the organizations of these daughters [illegible] of Socialism [illegible] the political movement of the world as never [illegible], still, however the party has greater freedom for [illegible], therefore the organization, perhaps a backbone for all, as being chiefly made up of "practicians and pressmen." There seems to be no limit to the connections. In addition, they do not tolerate criminal-thinking by whatever name he [illegible]. The party in office could have arrested [illegible] a soldier enough to become intoxicated while in town and write [illegible] insulting to a [illegible]. He was thrown into the guard, and, in the hearing before the [illegible], the lieutenant asserted that, while drunk, he insulted "the man who is King," and that they have nothing of the written [illegible].

There are, of course, [illegible] important on hand in the district, for example, those of the Schutzverein-Kaiserin of Agriculturers, but their connections are with Berlin or Bayreuth, rather than with Hanover [illegible]. Some of the most important of these are the engineers of the [illegible] although quite young, they exercise [illegible] power in their undertakings. In the summer of 1903 one such engineer was engaged in constructing the canal between Hanover and Stettin, and when Jolly was from Hanover and the district were employed in this work. There are any number of others, such as engineers for the telephone and telegraph lines, who frequent the [illegible].

The economy of Kurdistan is primarily pastoral and agricultural. The nomads in particular are rich in sheep and goats, and their wool, goat-hair and dairy products are always in demand. Draught oxen and stock for the national economy are raised both by the nomads and in the villages. The principal winter crops are wheat and barley, wheat from the Arbil plain and the Mosul district is reputed to be the best in the whole country and commands a high price; in most years there is an exportable surplus, but there is always a danger of drought and famine. In summer wherever there is water the villagers persist in growing rice for their own needs in spite of official discouragement and the grave prejudice to health from malaria which a heavily reversible [illegible]. Minor irrigated summer crops are melon, millet and lentils. The most valuable summer crop is tobacco, of which enough (5,000 tons in 1951) is produced for the needs of the whole country, and to spare. Other local products are walnuts, oak-galls, gum tragacanth, and cumin. Timber for building is floated down the major rivers, and on the Little Zab in particular, rafts of inflated hides called kelek still carry grain and other north-country produce more cheaply than other forms of transport. Known manufactures of Kurdistan which are doing well are cotton and woollen textiles, Arbil is almost exclusively the market for all these commodities. Rubber and animal exudations from the highlands are generally taken to some central point in the plains to be bartered for wheat and barley.

[illegible] Apart from the cases of industries which [illegible] owners are mostly Kurds, since the Kirkuk oil-field was struck nearly 30 years ago, there has as yet been little industrial development. But many Kurds have been trained by the Iraq Petroleum Company in various branches of engineering, and large technical and industrial training colleges established or projected at Mosul and Kirkuk are well placed to attract Kurdish students. Private enterprise may also be expected to supplement to the course of ambitious governmental programme.

This programme has been made possible by the enhanced and steadily increasing oil revenues which have accrued to the government since 1951 (£27·5 millions in 1951) and from which the northern area, like the rest of the country, have already derived great benefits. Foreign experts have been engaged to advise on improved methods of cultivating and processing tobacco, a second experimental farm has been started near Sulaimaniya, pumps and wells are being brought to the south watering and the irrigation scheme extended, old roads are being reconditioned and new roads opened up, rivers and streams are being bridged, municipal housing, electricity and water schemes are being established, particular attention is being paid to schools and hospitals; a cement factory is nearing completion near Sulaimaniya, a power station with an initial capacity of 40,000 kw. [illegible] and an ele-

[illegible]

[illegible] capacity of [illegible] is to be completed in 1959 at Dibis on the Little Zab to serve all northern Iraq.

Two of the most widely advertised major projects of the development programme, the great dams at Dukan on the Little Zab and Derbendi Khan on the Diyala, are located in Kurdistan and are bringing some temporary benefits to the neighbourhood in the form of wages for labour. But their purpose is first and foremost the protection of Baghdad from flood, and the secondary benefits from storage of water will accrue to the lands down stream. By reason considerable areas of agricultural land will be submerged and many villages are doomed to destruction. The government is understood to be fully alive to the necessity of solving the delicate problem of compensating and finding new land for the dispossessed cultivators with foresight and generosity, and of balancing these large spectacular works with lesser projects in the upland valleys which will be of more direct and permanent value to the local people. Failure in this regard might well lead to unrest.

III.

The Kurds have not remained unaffected by the rising tide of nationalism that has swept over the countries of the Middle East since the turn of the century, and to understand the attitude of the Kurds of Iraq to the central government of Baghdad we must cast a brief glance backwards over the history of the region both before and after 1918.

In spite of the overwhelming patience of the Ottomans and Persians governing in both countries until after the middle of the 19th century, [illegible] the primarily Kurdish are intimately connected with the development of Kurdish nationalism: the Bedr Khans of Bohtan (still in Turkey) with their capital at Jezireh ibn Umar (now Cizre), and the Babans of Soleimani. It is not easy to fix on any particular date or circumstance as marking the beginning, or even a turning point, in the development of Kurdish nationalism in the modern sense. Throughout the 19th century, both before and after the suppression of the principalities, there were of course frequent revolts against the central authority to which the leaders did not fail to appeal to racial sentiment in order to rally their followers. Modern nationalism, unlike earlier manifestations of a similar spirit, rest on much [illegible] importance to language. It would be tempting therefore to suggest that some particular significance attached to the year 1898 when members of the Bedr Khan family began the publication of a newspaper called Kurdistan, [illegible] of which appeared at intervals until 1902 in Cairo, in the years to 1914 [illegible] Kurdistan, England. But to [illegible] Kurds of the [illegible].

[illegible] "Devil and his Grandam" [illegible]

over a flourishing market for the surrounding country and for trade with Turkey. It has one feature of great interest: an ancient bridge of Roman design, known locally as "Alexander's bridge," though unlikely to be in any way connected with the great conqueror. There is, or Zekko has, however, another tale of the construction of the bridge. It is said to have been built by a celebrated local governor, who found that the foundations would not remain in place. He consulted a soothsayer, who proclaimed that it would never stand until a life had been built into the arch. The governor accepted the verdict and with his councillors, who were sworn to secrecy, decided that the first living thing to follow them on to the bridge the next morning would provide the necessary victim. They waited for some hours, but no one came. Then the governor's little daughter wondered why her father was so long away and asking her pet dog she set off to look for him. Her father was at first horrified when he saw her coming, but was relieved when he noticed that her dog was running in front of her. Also, the thought it unlikely for the dog to approach her father before she did and so she called it and stepped on to the bridge. Public opinion compelled the governor to carry out the sacrifice and the girl was built into the centre of the arch and the legendary hold and her grave on building for hundreds of years.

The development of Kurdistan has naturally not been popular with all the Kurds, and I remember an interesting incident. During the [illegible] of the Amadia road, we actually fought round for a while early morning the blasting of a pulpit of overhanging rock. When eleven of the explosive had died and the last fragments of stone had fallen into the rocky gorge below, he turned successfully away. "The old days, the old days," he lamented. "Many a the time I lay behind that rock with my rifle and held up caravans for ransom money."

The town of Amadia, which, like Dihlohogh Castle, is situated on a rocky plateau at a height of 4,000 feet, stands 600 higher than Cave Cross, a town easily accessible by road. The town was formerly ruled by semi-independent Prince who obtained a nominal sovereignty as the Turkish authorities. It has a stormy history, and the entrance of the mosque is pitted with bullet holes. There are memories of 1915, when the Barzan Kurds, in alliance with some of the descendants of the old rulers of Amadia, attacked the town and succeeded in surrounding the Greek episcopate and a handful of police in the Government house. The men-hearted garrison held out until they were rescued by a body [illegible]